
March 2023 Quarterly Activities Report

Key Developments

- Villasrubias lithium targets identified by drone survey
- Commencement of maiden drilling campaign at Villasrubias
- Kvanefjeld exploration licence renewed
- Date for lodgment of Statement of Claim

March 2023 Quarterly Activities

Energy Transition Minerals LTD ('ETM' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide the following quarterly update on the Company's activities.

The Company's primary objective remains development of the Kvanefjeld rare earth element project in Greenland. Through an arbitration process that a litigation funder is supporting, the Company is seeking clarity on the application of Greenland Parliament Act No. 20 to the Kvanefjeld Project, so that a path forward for the development of this important asset can be determined. While the arbitration process proceeds, the Company is looking to invest in other critical mineral projects to compliment Kvanefjeld, the first of these investments being the 51% earn in right to the Villasrubias lithium project in Spain.

Villasrubias

The Company commenced an aeromagnetic and electromagnetic drone survey of the Villasrubias lithium project in December 2022. The results of the survey became available in January 2023.

Aeromagnetic results identified several areas of lithium prospectivity. The aeromagnetic survey focused on an area of historic aplite and pegmatite mining, and where lithium, tin, niobium and tantalum have been identified by ETM.

The geophysical survey was performed using two simultaneous measuring units, a GEM GSMP-35U proton magnetometer installed on a hexacopter drone using a constant height and a 100ms sampling interval with a measuring range of 20,000 to 120,000 nT; and a potassium magnetometer GEM Gsmg-40 with the same measuring range and a sampling interval of 1 sec for the base unit.

The results of the aeromagnetic survey of the Villasrubias project were announced on 13th January 2023, the survey identified several areas of interest. The survey focused on a specific area where past exploitations of aplite and pegmatite dykes took place, and where appreciable contents of lithium, niobium and tantalum were measured.

The targets identified during the survey work were used to plan the maiden drilling campaign, that commenced on 16 March 2023.



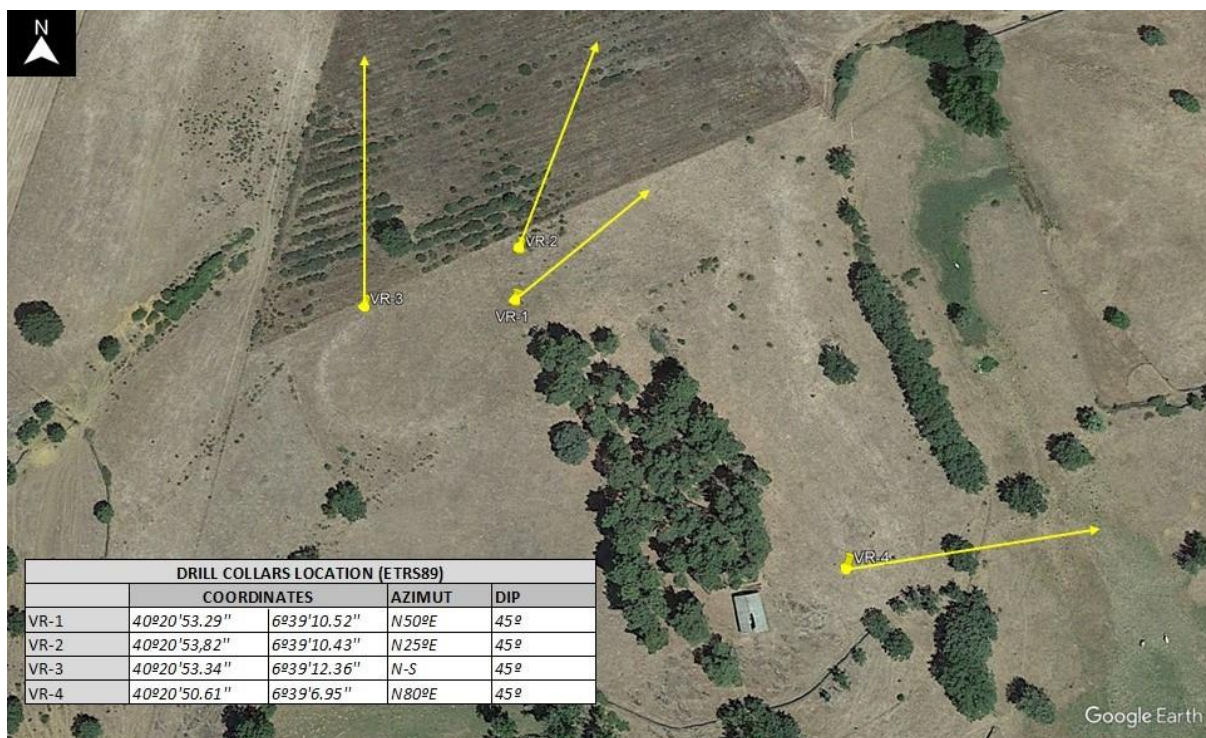
DRILLING CAMPAIGN

Four holes (VR-1 to VR-4) have been completed for a total of 420 meters, with up to ten additional holes planned for up to 1500m.



Aerial view and detail image of drilling rig.

The aim of the drilling program is to determine the lateral and depth continuity of pegmatite bodies that have been mapped and historically mined near surface. The four holes drilled to date have intercepted the down dip extension of known pegmatites and discovered additional pegmatites.



Map showing the main data of the wells drilled so far with the horizontal projection over the surface.

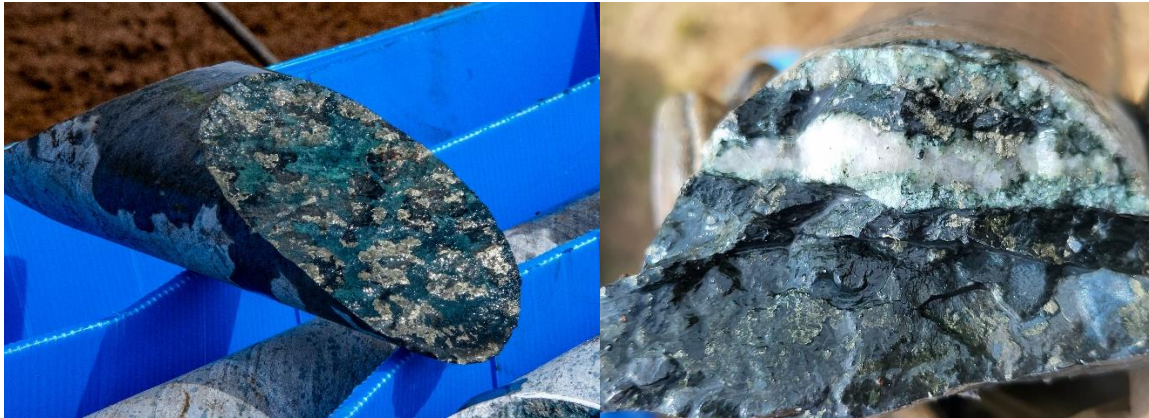


Holes VR-1, VR-2 and VR-3 have confirmed pegmatite dykes mapped at surface, ranging in drilled thickness from 0.5 to 2 meters.



Upper pictures: pegmatitic LCT dykes intercepted in wells VR-1 and VR-2. Below picture: detailed image of the pegmatite core where is possible to identify in the left cassiterite (black mineral) and lepidolite along the rest of the core (purple mineral). White mineral is sodic feldspar and grey mineral is quartz.

Host rock to the pegmatites includes cordierite-bearing hornfels with disseminated sulfides including pyrite and chalcopyrite, associated with a strong hydrothermal alteration. In addition, an interval of mafic intrusion (probable gabbro) was intersected that contains disseminated sulfide mineralization.



Images showing the sulfide mineralization in the host rock (psammitic to fine grained metasandstones).



Picture of cores of probable mineralized gabbro intercepted by VR-1 and VR-3 over magnetic anomaly.

Hole VR-4 located 120 meters south of VR-1, intersected three mineralized pegmatite dykes up to 1 meter thick of which at least one is lithium mineralized, as well as other intrusions with a pegmatite appearance. These dykes are correlated with those intersected in VR-1, VR-2 and VR-3, defining a minimum strike length of 150 meters and open towards the NW and SE. VR-4 included a thick section of metasedimentary rocks with significant sulfide and hydrothermal alteration.



Different pegmatite bodies and dykes intercepted by well VR-4.

PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION OF INITIAL DRILLING RESULTS

Pegmatite dykes have been intersected the first four holes at Villasrubias. The dykes identified in VR1, VR2 and VR4 are interpreted to be the same pegmatite body, intersected at approximately at the same depth, with no evidence of displacement or discontinuity. Some of the dykes intersected in VR3 and VR4 are different and separate from VR1 and VR2. The main lithium mineral identified is lepidolite.



The drilling campaign will continue during May. The primary metals targeted are lithium, tantalum, tin and niobium within the pegmatite, whilst a secondary target of sulfide within gabbro is under review for nickel, cobalt, copper and zinc.



Assays of the drill core are being prepared to ascertain the level of mineralization, the results will be announced when they become available. The company has retained The Company has retained ALS to conduct the analysis of the drill cores from the campaign; the analysis will be carried out at the local laboratory of ALS in Sevilla. ALS is a publicly listed company and is a global provider operating in the Testing, Inspection, and Certification (TIC) sector. With over 14,000 employees globally, ALS delivers a diverse range of services from over 300 locations operating in more than 50 countries across Africa, Asia, the Americas, Australasia and Europe.

“This first drill campaign aimed to confirm the prior work of SIEMCALSA which identified lithium-bearing pegmatites in the historic Canalita tin mine, and to provide guidance as to future drill campaigns”, said Daniel Mamadou, Managing Director for ETM. “This initial drill campaign is proving valuable in vectoring toward potential buried mineralization at Villasrubias”.

During March, a technical team from the Department of Mines and Energy of the Junta of Castilla y Leon conducted an unannounced visit to the Villasrubias site to inspect the drill program. The technical team inspected the operations and interviewed the staff on-site and required no further feedback or measures from the Company.

Kvanefjeld

ARBITRATION

The Arbitration Panel has set 19 July 2023 as the date by which the Company’s detailed Statement of Claim for arbitration must be submitted. The Company’s preparation of the Statement of Claim is well advanced and will include detailed legal arguments, witness statements and other evidence supporting the claims as well as independent expert reports. The independent expert reports are being prepared specifically for the purpose of forming part of the Company’s Statement of Claim.



A series of case management conferences have been held to negotiate the Procedural Orders relevant to the arbitration. Procedural Orders are part of the process of establishing the protocols that will govern how the proceedings will be managed. These protocols must be in place prior to lodgement of the Company's statement of claim.

The introduction of Greenland Parliament Act No. 20 of 1 December 2021 ('Act No. 20') in late 2021, an act which prevents the exploitation of uranium contained in the rare earth mineralisation, interrupted our progress towards obtaining an exploitation licence for Kvanefjeld. In December 2021, we were notified we would not be granted an exploitation licence if we continued with our exploitation licence application, despite having fulfilled every statutory requirement as guided by the government and the mining code of Greenland. As our efforts to establish a constructive dialogue with the authorities yielded no results, we were forced to activate the dispute resolution mechanism, namely arbitration in Copenhagen under the Danish Arbitration Act.

On 22 March 2022, the company served a request for arbitration to both the governments of Greenland and Denmark to determine (amongst other things) whether Act No. 20 applies to the Kvanefjeld project and whether it prevents the Company from receiving an exploitation licence. It has also been claimed that, if Act. 20 is applied to the Kvanefjeld project, the Company has a right to receive damages in compensation for expropriation.

EXPLORATION LICENCE RENEWAL

The Company has received the official exploration licence renewal documentation for MEL 2010-02, which covers Kvanefjeld. The licence has been renewed for a 3 year period up to 31 December 2025.

When providing the licence renewal, Greenland's Mineral Licence and Safety Authority, confirmed Act No. 20 does not apply to the renewal of the exploration license 2010-02.

EXPLORATION LICENCE DRAFT DECISION

The Company on 22 July 2022 received a draft decision on the Company's application for an exploitation licence for the Kvanefjeld Project ('draft decision'). In the draft decision, the Greenland Ministry of Mineral Resources and Justice (the 'Ministry') proposed to reject the Company's exploitation licence application. According to the draft decision, the Company's exploitation licence application cannot be granted because it would involve exploitation of an ore body that contains more than 100 ppm of uranium, which is the threshold that was introduced in Act No. 20.

On 19 August 2022, the Company lodged a preliminary response to the Ministry. In its preliminary response, the Company objected to the draft decision on both factual and legal grounds. The Company also requested access to the file containing all relevant material upon which the draft decision is based, in addition to guidance on certain aspects of the draft decision.

Access to some of, but not all, the relevant material was provided to the Company by the Ministry between 28 December 2022, and 17 February 2023. On 17 February 2023, the



Company formally responded to the Greenland Government's draft decision to deny its Exploitation License application for the Kvanefjeld project ('the Response'). The Response was supported by a detailed Statement of Facts and set out several objections to the arguments that the Government put forward in support of its draft decision. The Response was submitted under protest because the Company had not been given sufficient time to review the documents provided.

Authorised for release by the Board of Energy Transition Minerals Ltd.

-ENDS

About Villarubias

On 14th July 2022 the Company announced that it has entered into a binding head of agreement with Technology Metals Europe SL (**TME SL**) and its sole shareholder Welsbach Holdings Pte Ltd (**Welsbach**), for the right to earn-in a 51% interest in TME SL (the **Transaction**). TME SL is the sole owner of an exploration permit in Spain prospective for lithium (**Tenement**), known as the Villasrubias project.

ETM can earn its interest in TME SL by spending AU\$3,000,000 on a jointly agreed work program in relation to the Tenement within 3 years from the date of satisfaction (or waiver, if permitted) of the conditions precedent to the Transaction. Shareholder approval of the of the Transaction was obtained on 28th October 2022.

About the Kvanefjeld Project

The Kvanefjeld Project is centred on the northern Ilimaussaq Intrusive Complex in southern Greenland. The project includes several large-scale multi-element resources including Kvanefjeld, Sørensen and Zone 3. Global mineral resources now stand at **1.01** billion tonnes (JORC-code 2012 compliant).

The deposits are characterised by thick, persistent mineralisation hosted within sub-horizontal lenses that can exceed 200m in true thickness. Highest grades generally occur in the uppermost portions of deposits, with overall low waste-ore ratios.

Less than 20% of the prospective area has been evaluated, with billions of tonnes of lujavrite (host-rock to defined resources) awaiting resource definition. Extensive resources of other rare minerals enriched in critical elements also occur within the license area.

While the resources are extensive, a key advantage to the Kvanefjeld project is the unique rare earth and uranium-bearing minerals. These minerals can be effectively beneficiated into a low-mass, high value concentrate, then leached with conventional acidic solutions under atmospheric conditions to achieve particularly high extraction levels of rare earths. This contrasts to the highly refractory minerals that are common in many rare earth deposits that require technically challenging and costly processing. The rigorously developed process route for Kvanefjeld has been the subject of several



successful pilot plant campaigns. Uranium and zinc will be recovered as by-products at low incremental costs.

The Kvanefjeld project area is located adjacent to deep-water fjords that allow for shipping access directly to the project area, year-round. An international airport is located 35km away, and a nearby lake system has been positively evaluated for hydroelectric power.

Kvanefjeld provides an excellent opportunity to introduce a large, stable supplier at prices that are readily sustainable to end-users. In addition, rare earths from Kvanefjeld will be produced in an environmentally sustainable manner further differentiating it as a preferred supplier of rare earth products to end-users globally. These factors serve to enhance demand growth.

Exploration License	Location	Ownership
EL 2010/02	Southern Greenland	Held by Greenland Minerals A/S, a fully owned subsidiary of ETM.
Permit of Investigation 6.914	Salamanca, Spain	Held by Technology Metals Europe SL ('TME'), Energy Transition Minerals Ltd can earn a 51% interest in TME by spending AU\$3 Million on an agreed work program, within a 3 year period commencing 28 Oct 2022.
Capital Structure – As at 31 December 2022		
Total Ordinary shares		1,355,744,012

Listing Rule 5.3.5 disclosure

The amount disclosed in the Appendix 5B for the quarter ended 31 March 2023, at item 6.1 of \$163,100 represents the total of Director salary, fees and superannuation paid during the quarter.

Please visit the company's website at www.etransmin.com where recent news articles, commentary, and company reports can be viewed.

ABOUT ENERGY TRANSITION MINERALS LTD.

Energy Transition Minerals Ltd (ASX: ETM) is an exploration and development company focused on developing high-quality mineral projects globally. One of the Company's projects is the Kvanefjeld Rare Earth Project. A comprehensive feasibility study was completed in 2015. The studies outlined the potential for Kvanefjeld to be developed as a long-life, low cost, and large-scale producer of rare earth elements. The company is also involved in the Villasrubias lithium project. Villasrubias is an early-stage exploration project located in the region of Castille and Leon in Spain. The company continues to assess other opportunities globally with the aim to get involved in the development of critical metals projects with a view to become a key enabler of the energy transition.

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Company Secretary
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Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resources Ore Reserves and Metallurgy

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Robin Simpson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Simpson is employed by SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd ("SRK") and was engaged by Greenland Minerals Ltd on the basis of SRK's normal professional daily rates. SRK has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the technical assessment being capable of affecting its independence. Mr Simpson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Robin Simpson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the statement that relates to the Ore Reserves Estimate is based on work completed or accepted by Mr Damien Krebs of Greenland Minerals Ltd and Mr Scott McEwing of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd. The information in this report that relates to metallurgy is based on information compiled by Damien Krebs.

Damien Krebs is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the type of metallurgy and scale of project under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Persons in terms of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 edition). The Competent Persons consent to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Scott McEwing is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Persons in terms of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 edition). The Competent Persons consent to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The mineral resource estimate for the Kvanefjeld Project was updated and released in a Company Announcement on February 12th, 2015. The ore reserve estimate was released in a Company Announcement on June 3rd, 2015. There have been no material changes to the resource estimate, or ore reserve since the release of these announcements

Competent Person Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this announcement related to exploration results is based on information compiled and approved for release by Mr Rafael López Guijarro who is a member of the European Federation of Geologists. Mr Guijarro is the chief geologist and full-time employee of the Company. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity, he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person in accordance with JORC Code (2012). The information from Mr Guijarro was prepared under JORC Code (2012). Mr Guijarro consents to the inclusion in this ASX release in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Energy Transition Minerals Ltd

ABN

85 118 463 004

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2023

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 Months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs		
	- Administration staff costs	(293)	(293)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(446)	(446)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	61	61
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	6	6
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(672)	(672)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(64)	(64)
	(d) exploration & evaluation		
	- Staff costs	(293)	(293)
	- Other	(448)	(448)
	(e) investments	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 Months) \$A'000
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (Research & Development rebate)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(805)	(805)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (Litigation funding refund of legal expense paid – refer ASX announcement 5 July 2022)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	-

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	24,951	24,951
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(672)	(672)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(805)	(805)

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 Months) \$A'000
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	23,474	23,474

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	587	547
5.2	Call deposits	22,887	24,404
5.3	Bank overdrafts		-
5.4	Other (provide details)		-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	23,474	24,951

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	163
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i> Payments shown at 6.1 are for Director salary, fees and superannuation.		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7.	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(672)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(805)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(1,477)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	23,474
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	23,474
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	15.9
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>		
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1	Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: Not applicable		
8.8.2	Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: Not applicable		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Not Applicable

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 28 April 2023

Authorised by: By the board of Energy Transition Minerals Ltd
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

Statement of Identified Mineral Resources, Kvanefjeld Project, Independently Prepared by SRK Consulting (February, 2015)

Multi-Element Resources Classification, Tonnage and Grade										Contained Metal				
Cut-off	Classification	M tonnes	TREO ²	U ₃ O ₈	LREO	HREO	REO	Y ₂ O ₃	Zn	TREO	HREO	Y ₂ O ₃	U ₃ O ₈	Zn
(U ₃ O ₈ ppm) ¹		Mt	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Mt	Mt	Mt	M lbs	Mt
Kvanefjeld - February 2015														
150	Measured	143	12,100	303	10,700	432	11,100	978	2,370	1.72	0.06	0.14	95.21	0.34
150	Indicated	308	11,100	253	9,800	411	10,200	899	2,290	3.42	0.13	0.28	171.97	0.71
150	Inferred	222	10,000	205	8,800	365	9,200	793	2,180	2.22	0.08	0.18	100.45	0.48
150	Total	673	10,900	248	9,600	400	10,000	881	2,270	7.34	0.27	0.59	368.02	1.53
200	Measured	111	12,900	341	11,400	454	11,800	1,048	2,460	1.43	0.05	0.12	83.19	0.27
200	Indicated	172	12,300	318	10,900	416	11,300	970	2,510	2.11	0.07	0.17	120.44	0.43
200	Inferred	86	10,900	256	9,700	339	10,000	804	2,500	0.94	0.03	0.07	48.55	0.22
200	Total	368	12,100	310	10,700	409	11,200	955	2,490	4.46	0.15	0.35	251.83	0.92
250	Measured	93	13,300	363	11,800	474	12,200	1,105	2,480	1.24	0.04	0.10	74.56	0.23
250	Indicated	134	12,800	345	11,300	437	11,700	1,027	2,520	1.72	0.06	0.14	101.92	0.34
250	Inferred	34	12,000	306	10,800	356	11,100	869	2,650	0.41	0.01	0.03	22.91	0.09
250	Total	261	12,900	346	11,400	440	11,800	1,034	2,520	3.37	0.11	0.27	199.18	0.66
300	Measured	78	13,700	379	12,000	493	12,500	1,153	2,500	1.07	0.04	0.09	65.39	0.20
300	Indicated	100	13,300	368	11,700	465	12,200	1,095	2,540	1.34	0.05	0.11	81.52	0.26
300	Inferred	15	13,200	353	11,800	391	12,200	955	2,620	0.20	0.01	0.01	11.96	0.04
300	Total	194	13,400	371	11,900	471	12,300	1,107	2,530	2.60	0.09	0.21	158.77	0.49
350	Measured	54	14,100	403	12,400	518	12,900	1,219	2,550	0.76	0.03	0.07	47.59	0.14
350	Indicated	63	13,900	394	12,200	505	12,700	1,191	2,580	0.87	0.03	0.07	54.30	0.16
350	Inferred	6	13,900	392	12,500	424	12,900	1,037	2,650	0.09	0.00	0.01	5.51	0.02
350	Total	122	14,000	398	12,300	506	12,800	1,195	2,570	1.71	0.06	0.15	107.45	0.31

Statement of Identified Mineral Resources, Kvanefjeld Project, Independently Prepared by SRK Consulting (February, 2015)

Multi-Element Resources Classification, Tonnage and Grade										Contained Metal				
Cut-off (U ₃ O ₈ ppm) ¹	Classification	M tonnes Mt	TREO ² ppm	U ₃ O ₈ ppm	LREO ppm	HREO ppm	REO ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm	Zn ppm	TREO Mt	HREO Mt	Y ₂ O ₃ Mt	U ₃ O ₈ M lbs	Zn Mt
Sørensen - March 2012														
150	Inferred	242	11,000	304	9,700	398	10,100	895	2,602	2.67	0.10	0.22	162.18	0.63
200	Inferred	186	11,600	344	10,200	399	10,600	932	2,802	2.15	0.07	0.17	141.28	0.52
250	Inferred	148	11,800	375	10,500	407	10,900	961	2,932	1.75	0.06	0.14	122.55	0.43
300	Inferred	119	12,100	400	10,700	414	11,100	983	3,023	1.44	0.05	0.12	105.23	0.36
350	Inferred	92	12,400	422	11,000	422	11,400	1,004	3,080	1.14	0.04	0.09	85.48	0.28
Zone 3 - May 2012														
150	Inferred	95	11,600	300	10,200	396	10,600	971	2,768	1.11	0.04	0.09	63.00	0.26
200	Inferred	89	11,700	310	10,300	400	10,700	989	2,806	1.03	0.04	0.09	60.00	0.25
250	Inferred	71	11,900	330	10,500	410	10,900	1,026	2,902	0.84	0.03	0.07	51.00	0.20
300	Inferred	47	12,400	358	10,900	433	11,300	1,087	3,008	0.58	0.02	0.05	37.00	0.14
350	Inferred	24	13,000	392	11,400	471	11,900	1,184	3,043	0.31	0.01	0.03	21.00	0.07
All Deposits – Grand Total														
150	Measured	143	12,100	303	10,700	432	11,100	978	2,370	1.72	0.06	0.14	95.21	0.34
150	Indicated	308	11,100	253	9,800	411	10,200	899	2,290	3.42	0.13	0.28	171.97	0.71
150	Inferred	559	10,700	264	9,400	384	9,800	867	2,463	6.00	0.22	0.49	325.66	1.38
150	Grand Total	1010	11,000	266	9,700	399	10,100	893	2,397	11.14	0.40	0.90	592.84	2.42

¹There is greater coverage of assays for uranium than other elements owing to historic spectral assays. U₃O₈ has therefore been used to define the cutoff grades to maximise the confidence in the resource calculations.

²Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) refers to the rare earth elements in the lanthanide series plus yttrium.

Note: Figures quoted may not sum due to rounding.

Kvanefjeld Ore Reserves Estimate – April 2015

Class	Inventory (Mt)	TREO (ppm)	LREO (ppm)	HREO (ppm)	Y ₂ O ₃ (ppm)	U ₃ O ₈ (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Proven	43	14,700	13,000	500	1,113	352	2,700
Probable	64	14,000	12,500	490	1,122	368	2,500
Total	108	14,300	12,700	495	1,118	362	2,600

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples are currently being taken from the well cores and readied to be shipped to ALS laboratory in Seville. Samples treatment will include Crusher/rotary splitter combo - Crush to 70% less than 2mm, rotary split off 1kg, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Analytical treatment will include Lowest DL Multi-Element Super Trace method utilizing Na₂O₂ 42.71 ME-MS89L fusion-HCl digest on 0.2g sample. Analysis via ICP-MS and ICP- AES.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Wire-line drilling. wireline coring allows rapid placement and withdrawal of the corebarrel within the drill rods therefore the rods do not need to be removed to recover each individual core sample. The overshot recovery tool, attached to the winch by a steel cable, is lowered down the centre of the rods. When it reaches the back of the corebarrel it latches on to it and disengages it from the drill rods, the winch then pulls the complete barrel and its core sample to the surface. The only time the drill rods are removed is on completion of the borehole or if the corebit needs replacing.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	The wire-line drilling system in consolidated metasedimentary and igneous rocks guarantees the highest percentage of recovery of well

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	cores, which increases the chances of generating a good geological interpretation.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- The test cores are being cut using a water-cooled radial saw that guarantees us at least two equal parts, one of which will be sent to the laboratory for analysis, preserving an identical sample for subsequent analysis. - The entire operation is being supervised by personnel from our company at all times to control the correct handling of the samples as well as their return, in their correct structural position, to the boxes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The recording of the sounding points is being carried out with a Garmin GPSmap 66i device that generates the geographic coordinates and a three-dimensional geodetic reference system called ETRS89 used as a standard for high-precision GPS georeferencing in Europe.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The design of this first survey campaign has been carried out by positioning surveys that can provide us with basic information on the presence of pegmatitic rocks that potentially (and according to previous field studies) contain lithium minerals that are objective of this project.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The location of the boreholes of this first campaign has been decisively influenced by the measurements of the pegmatite dikes that crop out on the surface as well as by the information and/or vestiges of the mining activities carried out in the area.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Mining research permit called "Villasrubias" with registration number 6914 whose 100% owner is the company Technology Metals Europe that has a public agreement with Energy Transition Minerals for the acquisition of up to 51% of the aforementioned project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																														
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Our company expressly acknowledges and assesses the exploration carried out by the former owners of the license and which was also acquired together with the license rights.																														
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The information acquired through field studies, analysis of field samples, geophysical studies and preliminary results of the drilling campaign point to the existence of a LCT-type pegmatite deposit together with the existence of a deposit of disseminated sulphides with a composition even unknown.																														
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	<table><tr><th colspan="5">DRILL COLLARS LOCATION (ETRS89)</th></tr><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">COORDINATES</th><th>AZIMUT</th><th>DIP</th></tr><tr><td>VR-1</td><td>40°20'53.29"</td><td>6°39'10.52"</td><td>N50°E</td><td>45°</td></tr><tr><td>VR-2</td><td>40°20'53.82"</td><td>6°39'10.43"</td><td>N25°E</td><td>45°</td></tr><tr><td>VR-3</td><td>40°20'53.34"</td><td>6°39'12.36"</td><td>N-S</td><td>45°</td></tr><tr><td>VR-4</td><td>40°20'50.61"</td><td>6°39'6.95"</td><td>N80°E</td><td>45°</td></tr></table>	DRILL COLLARS LOCATION (ETRS89)						COORDINATES		AZIMUT	DIP	VR-1	40°20'53.29"	6°39'10.52"	N50°E	45°	VR-2	40°20'53.82"	6°39'10.43"	N25°E	45°	VR-3	40°20'53.34"	6°39'12.36"	N-S	45°	VR-4	40°20'50.61"	6°39'6.95"	N80°E	45°
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Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement																														
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement as we are in process of putting together all the info coming from the drilling survey and further lab analysis.																														
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement																														

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The sum of geological observations and previous geophysical survey results are being corroborated in the preliminary visual data coming from cores.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The next steps are to finish the 1,500-meter drilling campaign, analyze the maximum number of samples that allow us to know the geochemistry of the rocks involved, and integrate everything into a digital model that allows us to understand the structure of the deposit as well as its economic potential.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	- Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. - Data validation procedures used.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement but any note taken in the logging is carefully double check and keep all the originals. Process in progress.
Site visits	- Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. - If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Competent person signing the announcement is full time working at the drilling site and supervise personally all the steps.
Geological interpretation	- Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. - Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. - The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. - The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. - The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	As has been commented, the previous data from the study area together with the preliminary results that are observed from the wells that we have drilled are not enough to carry out a precise and sufficient geological interpretation of the deposit, although they do serve as a guide for the culmination of this first campaign and the preparation of a second drilling phase.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement.
Estimation and modelling techniques	- The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. - The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. - The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. - Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). - In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. - Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. - Any assumptions about correlation between variables. - Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. - Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. - The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Bulk density	- Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. - The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. - Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Classification	- The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. - Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). - Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	Not applicable to the matter of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	• <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> • <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> • <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves</i>	• <i>Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.</i> • <i>Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.</i>	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
<i>Site visits</i>	• <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> • <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i>	• Competent person signing the announcement is full time working at the drilling site and supervise personally all the steps.
<i>Study status</i>	• <i>The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.</i> • <i>The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</i>	• • Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
<i>Cut-off parameters</i>	• <i>The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i>	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. • The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling. • The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). • The mining dilution factors used. • The mining recovery factors used. • Any minimum mining widths used. • The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. • The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</i>	
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.</i>	
Classification	• <i>The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.</i> • <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> • <i>The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).</i>	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.</i>	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> • <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> • <i>Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.</i> • <i>It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	• Not applicable to the matter of the announcement